

Topeka State Journal.

10 CENTS A WEEK. NIGHT EDITION. TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

A NEW DEAL.

Ed Hoch Consents to be a Candidate

For the High Office of Governor of Kansas.

A Clean Man Untrammeled by the Machine.

FIXERS PARALYZED.

How the Party Has Suffered in the Past.

Higher Ground if Republicans Would Regain Confidence.

A SUPERB LETTER

In Exact Accord With the "State Journal's" Views.

How to Redeem the State—Broad Liberal Principles.

The political event hanging on the meeting of the Republican state central committee last evening was the announcement that Ed. W. Hoch, editor of the Marion Record, had consented to be a candidate for governor of Kansas.

Mr. Hoch is one of the sincere men of Kansas who believe that the office should seek the man. Many times in the past he could have had higher honors than came to him had he worked for his own advancement. He is impatient of machine methods. He believes in fighting on broad principles, not through fixers or the recognized methods which the majority of candidates seem to deem necessary.

These are his strong points with the masses, who want to see men elevated to represent them, not simply elected because they use the most successful methods for office-seeking.

Mr. Hoch in accepting the candidacy has made himself the leader of the new school in Republican politics in Kansas—the school which demands a higher plane on which to wage political warfare; which is disgusted with the notorious machine methods by which the forces of a candidate are made up of the men who are after the spoils and who aid a man to office for the purpose of acting as the medium for who hold the places of preferment or through which the places must be procured. He represents the new school which is opposed to the rings and losses inevitable under the old order of things—and which order till today has had full sway in connection with the gubernatorial canvass up to date.

Major Morrill may deny till dooms-day that he is a party to the advance distribution of place and profit; but his candidacy is today in the hands of the men who represent that method of political work and good man as he is he cannot shake himself from the pernicious influence.

Kansas Republicans are tired of the dictation of a few politicians who do little but place-hunt for themselves and their select list of slaved admirers.

The election of 1892 was a rebuke to these men and their methods; it was not an endorsement of paternalism and socialism.

The way to reform is to reform, it is not to go over the same old beaten track which leads to defeat.

Every Republican in Kansas knows that it was the weight of the old worn-out machine which carried Kansas down to the depths of paternalism and socialism which he but a stratum above anarchy.

The letter of Ed Hoch given below in full is a splendid campaign document. Every progressive Republican should be proud of it. It is a model. It hits the weakest portions of the party and points out its strength for victory—to turn from the course marked out therein is to court defeat and deserved defeat.

Ed Hoch has two powerful elements of strength which Major Morrill, the leading candidate up to today, lacks, namely: He is free from entangling machine alliances which can not be gotten rid of by Mr. Morrill. Second, he is in favor of the restoration of silver to the place it should honor, alongside of gold.

Major Morrill is a splendid gentleman of ability and reputation, but he is under the domination and leadership of men who are filled with the supreme desire to get and control patronage, and he represents in the party the minority element, which favors the single gold standard of Cleveland Democracy. These two points fatally handicap Major Morrill's candidacy. The State Journal is emphatically for Hoch, and a victory for newer, better Republican methods and principles.

Read the letter.

Mr. Asbury Carter, Editor Mail, Topeka, Kan.: Dear Sirs—For many months I have been the recipient almost daily of letters similar to yours, from all parts of Kansas, urging me to become a candidate for governor. These letters have greatly increased in comparative numbers during the last few weeks, necessitating an enormous amount of private letter writing in reply.

The press of the state has also manifested much interest in the matter, and it therefore seems not improper for me to ask the indulgence of the public in order that I may make plain my position. I intend to be entirely frank as to matters personal to myself and I shall speak my mind with perfect freedom concerning some matters of vastly superior importance to the interests of any man.

The office of governor is an exalted position. Its duties are grave and its responsibilities are great. It is a sacred

trust which men should hesitate to seek, and which should be conferred upon them only after thorough and thoughtful consideration of their character and qualifications.

For me to voluntarily assume that he prominently above others, measures up to the requirements of this exalted office is incongruous to my nature, and to my lack of that modesty which so adorns our humanity, and which so becomes the occupant of a great office of this kind. It ought to be assumed that our party would never make the mistake of its rival in nominating an unknown man for governor. It should not, therefore be necessary for any man to seek for the nomination. The custom which compels men to do this, or abandon the honorable aspiration, is in my judgment a pernicious one. It puts a premium upon presumption and a ban upon modesty. It gives an undue advantage to wealth, and makes its absence a bar to preferment. With no reflection upon any of the excellent and eminent gentlemen who have reluctantly yielded to this pernicious practice in the past, or who may do so in the future, I here, and now enter my solemn and emphatic protest against a custom which not only lowers the high and good standard here set up, but which tends to bring rule, baseness, and party antagonism and to defeat. I am sick of the idea that a man must throw modesty to the winds, and squander time and money and character in a wild scramble for a position of such dignity as this. I am tired of seeing this great fellow kicked like a foot ball over the prairies of Kansas. I am disgusted with the dispensing of his pretensions in advance and as a means of their attainment. From all these things our party has suffered sorely in the past. We must take higher ground if we would regain and retain the confidence of the people.

Morton Albaugh of Klagman moved to amend by making the date May 1st, and J. S. Dean further amended by making the date June 30th, "the usual time," he said.

Chairman Simpson explained that the first matter to be settled was the date of holding the convention. H. P. Myatt of Garden City moved that June 6th should be the date.

Morton Albaugh of Klagman moved to amend by making the date May 1st, and J. S. Dean further amended by making the date June 30th, "the usual time," he said.

Mr. Dean, in favor of a late convention, supported his amendment by saying:

"An early convention is against the interests of those desirable candidates who have not yet announced themselves. Let it not be said of us that the convention was called in the interest of the candidates already in the field. Call it at such a date that every man in the Republican ranks may make up his case and present his full strength to the convention. An early convention discourages candidates from running."

Judge Vandiver of Kingsley said: "I favor June 6th, as that is when the candidates all the time they need, and a longer time would result in the candidates quarreling among themselves. The grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias meets May 15-17, and no doubt many of our delegates want to attend that."

Mr. Albaugh said that Judge Vandiver's reasoning held good in most respects to May 16, and remained firm that the session of the National Republican league at Denver June 1 might interfere with the convention early in June.

F. B. Davies said: "How many will attend that convention—three or four?"

Charles Yoe said: "The fact that delegates are already being elected to the state convention shows the sentiment in favor of an early convention."

J. N. Holloway of Yates Center said that a convention prior to June 1 might look like a snap convention, and result in a split between anti-socialists."

J. M. Miller of Council Grove replied that the main object of preferring an early convention was to give the candidates a fair chance, and that he would not complain if I waited until the last moment before announcing my candidacy and then got frozen out."

Mr. Davis said: "I came here expecting to vote for an early convention. Day after tomorrow would suit me, but not the candidates. We want the convention held at a time agreeable to all."

Individualism should not interfere in our action. The principles of the party are at stake."

When the matter came for its final vote, two voted for the amendment to the amendment (June 30th), half a dozen voted for the original amendment (May 16th), and when the original motion was put (June 6th) it carried with no dissenting vote.

The place of holding the convention was the next matter in controversy. John Q. Joyce of Phillipsburg, who is a native and knows a nice city when he sees one, moved Topeka as the place for holding it. Judge Vandiver amended to locate it at Hutchinson, "the beautiful city in the valley of the Arkansas." Wichita was put in nomination by Mr. Oliver of that city.

Judge Vandiver in supporting his motion said Hutchinson had ample hotel accommodations and has a hall with a seating capacity of 3,000. He was tired of sweating in packed representative hall. He said there are two bands there to entertain the guests.

Mr. Yoe said he favored Topeka because Topeka stood by the Republican party so nobly at the last election.

William Gleon of Greeley county, favored Wichita because the convention would make votes and Republican votes are needed at Wichita.

S. H. Dodge said the convention could go to Wichita when Mr. Close's north and south railroad is built. At present he favored Topeka.

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Hoch is the great anti-socialist of Kansas.

The Capital is an organ. The STATE JOURNAL is a newspaper.

Topeka Capital: "Open man for state printer, but a half dozen for governor."

The man of Marion has two records—one a fine newspaper, the other an unblended character.

The Capital is slightly at sea for a great political organ, on the question of governor, but it knows whom it is for for state printer.

Now let Shawnee county be the power it should be in the state convention. Send a solid delegation for her friend Hoch of Marion.

Now the Capital, gentle reader, for having no opinions, it means well, but it is running a tally-factory as an annex to the state printer, which is all right of course. The Capital knocks out the old Commonwealth on its brand of unblended character.

The Topeka Capital comes out strongly today in favor of Major Heizer, Martin and Hoch for governor.

In a leading editorial that paper says they are all just about the place—and will, of course, be nominated and elected. Great is the Capital.

The opposition to Hoch has found nothing to rally around today except to say his candidacy for governor knocks out Mr. Moore of Marion for lieutenant governor.

That's to-had, but Moore is all right, and you will note that he is much prouder to see that Marion has a candidate for first instead of second place. Don't every day Cyrus, George, Phil and Charlie, Niobe and Hoch make a team of pullers.

CALLED FOR JUNE 6.

The Republican state convention to meet at Topeka.

The Republican state convention will be called for noon, on Wednesday, June 6th, at Topeka. It will be a great convention, too, for the basis of representation agreed upon is one delegate at large from each county, and one for every 200 votes cast for W. C. Edward for secretary of state, in 1892. This will make a convention falling a trifle short of a thousand, or 994. The commissioners agreed that the larger the convention the more enthusiastic it is, and the more delegates to carry the enthusiasm home with them. The late John A. Martin

once said: "The larger the convention the greater the victory."

All of these details of the next convention, which will mean a great deal in the history of Kansas, was agreed upon by the Republican state central committee which met at the Copeland hotel last night. There were twenty-three delegates present, and the remaining twelve were represented by proxies. E. B. Whaley, the member from this district, was represented by E. B. Welch.

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On motion of Judge Vandiver the candidate by congressional-at-large will be selected at the regular state convention.

Mr. Miller amended to make it one in 200. He said a large convention will make greater enthusiasm.

Mr. Dodge of Lincoln amended the amendment to provide that no county should have less than two delegates. Both amendments to the original motion carried.

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Mr. Miller favored having the convention called for 10 o'clock instead of noon, but this suggestion was voted down to accommodate those who would arrive on the 11:30 train.

Finally the house of commons rejected the amended address in reply to the queen's speech and passed the address substituted by Sir William Harcourt.

A STARTLING MEETING.

Between Lord Rosebery and Sir Vernon Harcourt Last Evening.

LONDON, March 14.—The globe this afternoon reports that a startling meeting

between Lord Rosebery and Sir Vernon Harcourt took place yesterday.

It is stated that there is no doubt that

TAKES IT ALL BACK.

House of Commons Voted to Abolish the Lords.

But Today it Says it Didn't Mean It.

DONE AS A BLUFF

To Inform Lord Rosebery and the Peers,

That the People Would Stand No Trifling.

LONDON, March 14.—Excitement continues in political and commercial circles over the adoption yesterday by the house of commons of Mr. Labouchere's amendment to the speech to the queen's speech.

Mr. Labouchere's amendment was to abolish the house of lords and it passed by the remarkable vote of 147 to 145. The Irish members and Radicals voted solidly for the amendment. The cabinet voted against it.